REMARKS

Claims 1-62 remain pending in the application.

Double Patenting

The Examiner rejected claims 1-62 under the ground of non-statutory obviousness-type double patenting over claims 1-37 of U.S. Patent No. 6,208,870.

The Applicants herewith file a terminal disclaimer to U.S. Patent No. 6,208,870.

Claims 1-16, 20-25, 29-47, 51-56 and 60-62 over McDowell

In the Office Action, claims 1-16, 20-25, 29-47, 51-56 and 60-62 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2001/0034224 to McDowell et al. ("McDowell"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 1-16, 20-25 and 29-31 recite a system and method of receiving a registration notification message, an MSInactivity message and an IS-41 conforming registration notification message at a short message service center **directly** from a home location register.

The Examiner "*maintains that the information is directly forwarded to the said SMSC via the HLR based on the architecture of FIGURE 1. The direct link between the HLR and the SMS is given so that the information received by the MES is sent to the SMS directly via the HLR*" (see Office Action, page 5). The Applicants respectfully disagree.

McDowell's Fig. 1 does disclose a line connecting HLR 16 and SMS Server 14. However, McDowell discloses "Communications between the MES 18 and the HLR platform 16 is conducted through a communication interface such as an external provisioning interface (EPI), SS7, or any other appropriate interface." (see paragraph 0035). Moreover, McDowell discloses "A short messaging service (SMS) server 14 is connected to the cellular/PCS network 10 for sending messages to wireless subscribers." (see paragraph 0035). McDowell discuses HLR 16 and SMS server 14, however fails to mention

in the text of the specification what the line connecting HLR 16 and SMS server 14 is. The Examiner's allegation that the "*direct link between the HLR and the SMS is given so that the information received by the MES is sent to the SMS directly via the HLR*" is unsupported by McDowell.

Moreover, the Examiner statement that the "*direct link between the HLR and the SMS is given so that the information received by the MES is sent to the SMS directly via the HLR*" is contrary to McDowell's disclosure. McDowell's MES is connected to Fixed IP Network/Internet 12 for distribution of event information (see paragraph 12).

Moreover, the Examiner statement that the "*direct link between the HLR and the SMS is given so that the information received by the MES is sent to the SMS directly via the HLR*" is nonsensical. McDowell's invention is directed toward using a Mobile Event Server (MES) to collect mobile even information from a HLR and to distribute the mobile event information throughout the system via Fixed IP Network/Internet (see paragraphs 0036, 0038 and 0039). If McDowell operated as the Examiner alleged, McDowell would have the MES obtain event information from the HLR, and the MES would then send the received event information to the SMS directly via the HLR. A HLR passing event information to a MES for the MES to pass the same information via the HLR to the SMS is nonsensical and unsupported by McDowell.

A benefit of receiving at a short message service center a message **directly** from a home location register is, e.g., elimination of an intermediate server. McDowell requires an intermediate server to collect event data and distribute such data. However, operation of a server requires a relatively expensive investment in equipment and maintenance of such newly added equipment into a wireless network. Moreover, adding a new piece of equipment to a wireless system adds complexity to the system and related maintenance issues. The Applicants claimed features overcome such deficiencies by receiving a message at a short message service center directly from a home location register, thus eliminating McDowell's intermediate server and its associated shortcomings.

Claims 32-47, 51-56 and 60-62 recite a system and method of forwarding a registration notification message, an MSInactivity message and an IS-41 conforming registration notification message from a service control point over an Internet connection to a device outside of a wireless network.

McDowell discloses a system and method of sharing user event information, such as presence on a network, among mobile devices and those connected to fixed IP networks such as the Internet. However, McDowell relies on an intermediary device, a mobile event server, to collect event information before it is provided to an IP network. McDowell fails to disclose or suggest forwarding any type of message from a service control point over an Internet connection to a device outside of a wireless network, much less a registration notification message, an MSInactivity message and an IS-41 conforming registration notification message, as recited by claims 32-47, 51-56 and 60-62.

The Examiner alleged that McDowell's service transfer point equates to Applicants' claimed service control point, with the Examiner stressing paragraphs 0039, 0047 and 0048 (see Office Action, page 8). McDowell discloses a Signal Transfer Point that the Applicants believe the Examiner is equating to Applicants' claimed service control point. However, even if the Examiner's allegation where true that McDowell's Signal Transfer Point equated to the Applicants' claimed service control point, McDowell's Signal Transfer Point is only disclosed as being connected to a SS7 Network 602 (see Fig. 6A). McDowell fails to disclose the ability to forward any type of message from a service control point over an Internet connection, much less disclose forwarding a registration notification message, an MSInactivity message and an IS-41 conforming registration notification message from a service control point over an Internet connection to a device outside of a wireless network, as recited by claims 32-47, 51-56 and 60-62.

Moreover, The Examiner stressed paragraph 0039. However, paragraph 0039 describes the operation of Fig. 2 that discloses MES can inform the HLR that a user on a fixed IP network has come on-line. McDowell's paragraph fails to mention a Signal Transfer Point that the Examiner is equating

to the Applicants' service control point, much less disclose forwarding a registration notification message, an MSInactivity message and an IS-41 conforming registration notification message from a service control point over an Internet connection to a device outside of a wireless network, as recited by claims 32-47, 51-56 and 60-62.

As discussed above, a benefit of forwarding from a service control point a message over an Internet connection to a device outside of a wireless network is, e.g., elimination of an intermediate server. McDowell requires an intermediate server to collect event data and distribute such data. However, operation of a server requires a relatively expensive investment in equipment and maintenance of such newly added equipment into a wireless network. Moreover, adding a new piece of equipment to a wireless system adds complexity to the system and related maintenance issues. The Applicants claimed features overcome such deficiencies by relying on a service control point to forward a message over an Internet connection, thus eliminating McDowell's intermediate server and its associated shortcomings.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 1-16, 20-25, 29-47, 51-56 and 60-62 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 17-19, 26-28, 48-50 and 57-59 over McDowell in view of Sandegren

In the Office Action dated January 12, 2006, claims 17-19, 26-28, 48-50 and 57-59 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as allegedly being obvious over McDowell in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,512,930 to Sandegren ("Sandegren"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 17-19 and 26-28 recite a system and method of receiving at a short message service center a registration notification message, an MSInactivity message and an IS-41 conforming registration notification message directly from a home location register.

As discussed above, McDowell fails to disclose or suggest receiving any type of message at a short message service center directly from a

home location register, much less a registration notification message, an MSInactivity message and an IS-41 conforming registration notification message, as recited by claims 17-19 and 26-28.

The Office Action dated January 12, 2006 relied on Sandegren to allegedly make up for the deficiencies in McDowell to arrive at the claimed features. The Applicants respectfully disagree.

Sandegren, similar to McDowell, relies on an intermediate server to determine when a user turns on a wireless device (See col. 3, lines 41-49). The server then notifies other users to a status of the wireless device (See Sandegren, col. 3, lines 50-66). Thus, Sandegren, like McDowell, fails to disclose or suggest receiving any type of message at a short message service center directly from a home location register, much less a registration notification message, an MSInactivity message and an IS-41 conforming registration notification message, as recited by claims 17-19 and 26-28.

Claims 48-50 and 57-59 recite a system and method of forwarding a registration notification message, an MSInactivity message and an IS-41 conforming registration notification message from a service control point over an Internet connection to a device outside of a wireless network.

As discussed above, McDowell fails to disclose or suggest forwarding any type of message from a service control point over an Internet connection to a device outside of a wireless network, much less a registration notification message, an MSInactivity message and an IS-41 conforming registration notification message, as recited by claims 48-50 and 57-59.

As discussed above, Sandegren relies on an intermediate server to determine when a user turns on a wireless device (See col. 3, lines 41-49). The server then notifies other users to a status of the wireless device (See Sandegren, col. 3, lines 50-66). Thus, Sandegren, like McDowell, fails disclose or suggest forwarding any type of message from a service control point over an Internet connection to a device outside of a wireless network, much less a registration notification message, an MSInactivity message and an IS-41

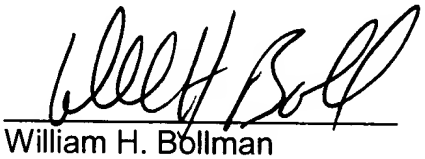
conforming registration notification message, as recited by claims 17-19 and 26-28.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 17-19, 26-28, 48-50 and 57-59 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Conclusion

All objections and rejections having been addressed, it is respectfully submitted that the subject application is in condition for allowance and a Notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



William H. Bollman
Reg. No.: 36,457
Tel. (202) 261-1020
Fax. (202) 887-0336

MANELLI DENISON & SELTER PLLC
2000 M Street, N.W. 7th Floor
Washington D.C. 20036-3307
WHB/df